THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

Daily (except Sunday) and Weekly.

BY THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COMPANY. IWASHIBSTON, D. C. THE DATLY is served to subscribers by carrier for

mail, pestage prepaid, one year so on pas month. Construction (free of post-age), per year. Payable invariably in advance.

Payable invariably in advance.

Satisfact and by mail,

\$1.50 per year, in advance. THE WEEKLY, with all the news of the capital,

year, mation of all says obtained, when possible, scribers without charge upon application, they required the cannot be returned. information of all seris obtained, when poestive, for subscribers without charge upon application, Rejected manuscripts cannot be returned. Remittances other than by postal money orders bank draffs, or checks to the order of the National Begulation U.c. always at sender a risk.

No receipts for subscriptions seturned. The date on the wrapper shows when subscription septem. Advertisers who have not under ar remed time Contracts will be charged unmittaly can't risks. THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COMPANY E. W. FOX. PRESIDENT AND MANAGER.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27.

Amusements. ALBAUGH's-Modjetka. NATIONAL-"The Private Secretary." or-"Humpty Dumpty." DINE MUSICUM - Joseph H, Kenine. GRAND CAUNIVAL -- Estreet Rink, Tuesday March D, 1888.

Sample copies of the WERKLY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN will be sent free of postage to

any address five weeks for 10 cents. "RECELESS extravagance" multiplied by one hundred equals "Jeffersonian simplic

THE Senate District of Columbia con ittee is giving very faithful attention to

its important duties. True acticities represal's confirmation is : subject of general solicitude on the part of

his political brethren.

It is not the front, but the rear of ou navy that looms up most grandly. More then half a boudged year admirals !

RECENT reports from various lunatic ass lums indicate that quite a number of bills will be offered in the House on Monday

It is evident that the effects of "mularia" In Washington have been aggravated rathe then mitigated by the pan-electric treat-

CHARITY still lives. The East Pennsyl vania Evangelical Conference has pardoned a young elergyman who smoked a elgar for

It is the New York savings banks' direc fors, not the great army of small depositors in those institutions, who are protesting against silver.

RESPECTIVE treatment is not due to the recommendation that we should buy foreign engines for our naval ships. Such an insult should be kicked out of the capitol. Tue most uncalled for and indefensible

insult that the American people have had thrown in their faces in recent years is the Hewitt proposition to go abroad for ma-NEXT month the Downs-Taber scandal,

in all its hideous nastiness, is to be rehashed in the Boston courts. For sanitary reasons it should be gotten rid of before

Is sucrecy Democratic! Is concealing Democratic!—Acu Tork World. If the present administration is Democratic, both the above inquiries must be answered affirmatively.

Ir will be two fears and four months be-fore president all nominations will be made. Booms use on the road now will need great stop of vitality to sustain them through of h a long and parious time. long and parlous time.

Surpose Grant or Hayes or Garfield had looked up the public records of the departments from Congress, is It not certain that the Democratic senators would have denonneed the act in vigorous language?-

BURING the nine years that the Hawalian reciprocity treaty has been in force the duties tted would have amounted to \$22,808, (25, while the total value of all our exports the islands during that time was but egg. 872.371. Where does the profit to the United States come in?

Acceptant the children of sorrow are or every hand making irresistible appeals for sympathy, the charitable man feels that he has an imperative call to turn aside occa sionally and drop a tear of pity for the poer organ editors who have to write against the admission of Dakota.

THE only Democratic features of ou naval establishment pertain to the shaff. Stripped of these it would have no hold on the people. Is there not danger-or shall say hope-that if the line continues its aggressions on the staff, the country will upend itself some day and elect a Coneress that will wine out the whole concern There are already many good and wise men who believe that eradication should be the first step in naval reorganization.

TO EAR to the world, "I have removed this man from office for bause-that is, because he has proved unfit and unfaithful as ut," and at the same time to say, "but I will not let the people or their representatives know what misconduct is slieged against him," is to assume the despotic power to destroy character without

"O, it is excellent To have a giant's strength; but it is tyrannous To use it like a giant !! -- New Fork San,

Tan Philadelphia Prove says: "In their desire and efforts to stop the inflax of the Chinese the Pacific coast people have a good deal of sympathy in the east, and they deserve it; but lawless, cowardly, and cruel acts like the Oregon City affair go far to destroy this sympathy, and if they find general tolerance they will soon destroy altogether." It would be well for the slope people to reflect on this tendency of recent acts of violence. There is no excuse for such seenes as have been enacted in various localities during the last few months. The citizens of Maine or Florida are as directly responsible as those of Ore gon or Washington territory for the fulfillment of our treaty obligations toward

THE speech of the Hon, Jas. D. Brady, of Virginia, delivered in the House of Representatives on Wednesday last, will be read with interest by many of our readers in Virginia and North Carolina. It is an able and exhaustive grouping of the facts on the ubject of the tax on fruit distillers. It is a fact worthy of special notice that every one of the Democratic congressmen from Virginia during the last canvass in that state promised the people that the Democrats ould repeal all the internal revenue laws. | possible moment to the several schools and The Hon. J. Randolph Tucker during make a critical personal examination of

his canvas spoke of the revenue laws as the "infernal recense system," and pledged himself to work for their repeal. And yet, notwithstanding these assurances given to ngressmen from Virginia on Wednesday last sat in their places and, without an effort on their part or any protest of any kind, allowed an additional burden to be imposed upon their constituents by the bill that was passed on that day taxing as a a the "fractional parts of a gallon of distilled spirits." The Hon. J. D. Brady, representing the Republicans of the state, opposed the bill strenuously, and redeemed all the pledges that had been made by the Republicans on that subject. Democratic promises in this case, as in many others, eem to have been made only to deceive the people and gain their votes.

The Permanent Exposition.

The movement for the establishment of permapent exposition in this city is secting with such hearty approval as befits the importance of the project. Words of encouragement are heard on all sides, and the glum voice of the croaker is not heard at all. The optimist is abroad wearing his blandest smile, and the pessimist considerately declines to show up.

Statesmen, business men, men in public life, and men in private station concur in the opinion that such an exposition is demanded on the most substantial grounds of oued public policy.

Senators, representatives, department filcials, capitalists, manufacturers, and gentlemen of leisure from all parts of the country speak of the enterprise in terms of nqualified approval.

The utilitarian is in favor of it because be elieves it will be profitable in the development of industrial interests. The patriot indorses it because he is confident that it will do much toward eradicating sectional jealousies by giving each section an opportunity to avail itself of that which is best in all. Science, literature, and art hall it as the one great and longed-for agency of progress.

As a great national educator in the use ful as well as the merely beautiful a permanent exposition of the products of American labor in the broadest sense of the word-labor of hand and brain in every avocation-is worthy to be called the happiest achievement of our age.

It is a theme that grows upon the mind, ecoming grander in proportions and deeper and broader in significance as one reflects upon it. The most ignorant man, comprehending but a single phase of the vast enterprise, sees enough to realize that it is in his interest because it is in the interest of labor, while the most erudite of scholars or the profoundest of social philosophers admits that the beneficent influences which must flow from such a source with nereasing volume from year to year are beyond his comprehension and impossible computation.

More American-Less Foreign.

Mr. Hewitt's proposition to purchase the ngines for one of our proposed new mayal ressels in England has been adopted by the naval committee of the House by one ma-jority, Mr. Lore, representing the iron camelifp building state of Delaware, votng in favor of it.

As the English language utterly fails to furnish words to fitly characterize Mr. Hewitt's proposition, we will not attempt it. The action of the naval committee imply shows the ignorance of a majority of its members, and the necessity for its imnediate reorganization. Speaker Carlisle's attention is called to this phase of the con-

The United States builds a larger number f steam engines than any other country on the globe, and builds them better. The report of the bureau of navigation of the Treasury Department contains a list of steam and sail vessels belonging to our commercial marine-25,513 in number-and all American-built. To provide for the loss by accident, wear and tear, and increase of the immense number of vessels made necessary by the growth of our country requires the construction of about 4,000 new Ameri-

can-built steam and sail vessels every year. Besides all this, many of our steamship builders are doing a fair business for foreign account. A Delaware company has built upward of one hundred steel and from steam yessels for South and Central America, Mexico, and the West Indica. Thirtyeven of the steamers on the Amazon and all of those in use on the Orinoco were oufit by the same company, which also sold, not long since, two ocean steamers to an English firm in Loudon.

Within the past seven years the Delaware shipbuilding company has sold runboats and steam engines to the governments of Brazil, United States of Colombia and Venezuela

The gunboat Boyoca, bufft two years ago for the United States of Colombia, started from its builder's yard at Wilmington, Del., on a trial trip of 14,000 miles lown the Atlantic coast of North and South America, touching at Para and Rio de Japelro, thence down through the Straits of Magellan and up the Pacific, touching at Valparaiso, and thence north to the port of Buenaventura, a short distance below Panems, where it was delivered to the govern ment authorities, as per contract,

A Philadelphia steamship builder has sold a number of large and swift steamship. to the Russian government.

A Rhode Island builder has sold his tor pedo boats to the governments of England, France, Russia, and Spain. Their superlos ity was shown by repeated trials in Euglish vaters, as the report of the English admiralty attest.

The engines and botters of the Colombian gunboat Boyaca (herstofore mentioned). esigned by its Delaware builder, weigh about 250 pounds per judicated horse power The engines and boilers of the Chicago,

opfed from English designs, weigh 419

pounds per indicated horse power, while

the Atlanta and Boston machinery, also of English origin, mounts up to 448 pounds per indicated horse power The naval committee must learn that we ve something too much of the cumbersom highish type of machinery in our navy We want something more of American and proportionately less of for-

Worse Than Marder.

It is officially announced that the cor nanding officer of the Grand Army of the Republic for the department of Pennsylvania has appointed a committee to make a thorough investigation of the charges recently published in the Philadelphia Record against the soldiers' orphans' schools of that tate, and that full authority to prosecute the investigation is expected from Gov. Pattison. The committee consists of Louis Wagner, Philadelphia; William McCielland. Pittsburg; Ezra Ripple, Scrantor; Willfat Jones, Williamsport, and A. C. Reinochi, Lancaster. The department commande requests them "to proceed at the earliest

everything connected with their manage ment, the care and treatment of the pupils, and such other matters as are necessary to the good government of the schools and proper compliance, both in letter and spirit, with the law instituting and maintaining

them." Scarcely any reform has been effected in the state of Pennsylvania in recent years that has not been inaugurated and pushed to completion by the press of Philadelphia and Pittsburg. The Philadelphia Rev has carned public gratitude by this revolting exposure, and its local contemporaries have shown a commendable spirit in warmly seconding its efforts.

No other state in the Union has more generously cared for the soldiers and their orphans than has the great and generous commonwealth of Pennsylvania. One of the beneficent features of this care is a system of schools for soldiers' orphans. Up to this date the state has appropriated \$8,605,-841 for this purpose. The taxpayers who furnished this money have supposed that by means of it the children of dead Union soldiers were relieved from present need and fitted to be useful and respected cit izens hereafter. But if the Record tells the truth, and we believe it does, a bare subsistence is all these children are receiv ing, "while the money fornished by the state in excess of that needed to keep the children alive is divided among a syndicate who speculate upon charity and grow

rich by maintaining orphan asylums."

The Record states that the profits reaped by the syndicate who have undertaken the disbursement of this state charity for four of these schools, located at Mount Joy, Lancaster county; Mercer, McAllisterville, Juniata county, and Chester Springs, are \$50,000 a year, and the excessive profit on the other schools is \$40,000. It is charged that the instruction contemplated by the state is not given to the pupils of these schools; that they are fed scantily, clothed lightly, and their moral and physical well being cared for scarcely at all.

The details of the abuses practiced are stekening, and if the charges are sustained the scoundrels who have grown rich by such crimes will undoubtedly share the society of much better men than themselves in the penitentiary.

It appears that there has been fear of exposure and retribution. In the summer of 1884 the Grand Army of the Republic was about to hold an encampment at Lancaster city, and the proprietor of the Soldiers' Orphans' School at Mount Joy was therefore uneasy lest members should drop in at the school unannounced on their way to and from the encampment. He writes to the principal that he has ordered some good coffee to be used during these perilous enempment times; he does not want the poor thrown out, but "see that it is put out of the way sure," "See the cook," he adds, "and all other departments, and have no mistakes anywhere. I much fear trouble from this encampment for Mount Joy. If frozen feet, toe nails dropping off, itch, &c., with your four months' record of deaths, &c., do not warm up our G. A. R. friends I shall feel I am no prophet. All these matters are sure to be investigated and brought up at the encampment, so get in shape to meet charges and receive vis-

The investigation that was unfortunately missed at that time is now to be had, and it is hoped that the infamous scoundrels who are implicated in these horrid crimes will get their deserts. If the courts do not know how to meet the emergency, the inventive genius of the G. A. R. may come in play.

Race Prejudice.

In a report of the debates of the Nations Association of School Superintendents in this city on the 94th instant it is stated that Dr. John L. Buchanan, state superintenden of the public schools of Virginia, "spoke very bitterly of the motives which actuated northerners who come to the south and make use of the peculiar condition of things there to turn the old slaveholders against their former slaves, and to produce distrust among the colored people against their former masters."

There has been too much of this kind of talk and it is time for an interruption. The people of the north have not desired to create unpleasant relations between the races in the south. Millions of money have been sent from the north to aid the south in educating the colored youth of that section All that the north asks is that the negro shall enjoy those rights, the exercise of which is essential to the lawful existence o

the federal government. But does not Dr. Buchanan say more than he can afford to when he charges tha northerners turn "the old slaveholder against their former slaves," and vice versa? Isn't there something radically wrong in social relations that are thrown out of gear by strangers?

there so little good will, such lack of mutual confidence between the old slaveholders" and the exslaves that they are turned against each other by freshly afrived immigrants Perhaps if Dr. Buchanan would study this problem he would find his stock of practical knowledge visibly increasing. The one thing lacking to the establish-

ent of proper relations between the whites and blacks of the south is a recognition by the former of the humanity of the latter Many of the southern people have learned this, and the knowledge has contributed alike to their pleasure and profit. But the average bourbon is still accustomed to speak of and act toward the negro us if he did not belong to the human family. He says of an honest, industrious, thrifty, and self-respecting black man that he is a "real ood nigger"-says it in the old plantation ante-bellum way, as if he were divinity eaking of a toad !

The feeling from which this manner ings is the real cause of all the race infeties. When the bourbon brethren get eady to recognize the humanity of blacks, they will have no cause to complain of northerners stirring up strife.

Diffusion in New Jersey. The experiments in the manufacture of ane sugar by diffusion, conducted by Mr. seorge H. Cook, director of the New Jer ey state agricultural experiment station at Rio Grande plantation, near Cape May, were marked by the same honest efforts to duce working expenses, avoid wastes. and improve appliances that has characerized the experiments of previous years and the success is officially reported to have "been quite as marked as could be exsected, and at no time in the history of his plantation have its prospects appeared so bright,"

The improvements in classification have kept the average yield of sugar per ton of cane up to that of the previous year. The wastes by the old time rolling mill

sed at the Rio Grande, which is one of the best in operation, was at least 50 per cent of the sugar existing in the cane. By the diffusion battery the waste was "approximately only 5 per cent, of the total sugar, showing a saving of 45 per cent. in favor o diffusion.

The automatic apparatus for filling the diffusing cells was "found in all respects thoroughly efficient. The difficulty in reog exhausted chips from the cells for a great measure disappeared as the skill of workmen increased. No noticesb delay in working the battery resulted from

In the Kansas experiments, under the

direction of the United States commissions of agriculture, where the frost unfortun-ately cut short the experiments the first week, there was some difficulty in filling and discharging the diffusing cells, but at the New Jersey state station, where the diffusion battery was used continuously for twenty-six days, the "mechanical diffi culties" mentioned by the commissioner in his report, as interfering somewhat with the successful working of the process econ

mically were wholly overcome. On the other hand the degree of extraon at the Kansus experiments-"98 per cent, of the total sugar present," as offi cially reported by the commissioner of agriculture—was 3 per cent, better than the New Jersey result. Either, however, is entirely satisfactory to sugar-cane growers everywhere, and results of the two experiments by the national and state governments have been most gratifying.

A Mournful Spectacle. The righteous rage of the New England fugwumps—the faction once described by a great Democratic organ as "the most respectable element in American politics"— is profoundly stirred by the present unhappy condition of the Democratic party. Nor is this fact surprising, for, when the New England Mugwumps contracted to loan their ponderous and prodigious respectabillty to the Democrats for the campaign of 1884, the party of the second part agreed, in onsideration of such loan, to behave itself u a seemly manner-seemly in the eyes of the Mugwumps, regardless of Democratic

notions of propriety.

The party of the second part, to wit, the Democracy, has defaulted. In the opinion of the New England Mugwumps—great men all, in that they are truly good—the Democracy has done those things it ought not to have done, has left undone those things it ought to have done, and there is no health in it, not even enough to warrant remedial medication. For this reason there is eloquence outpouring, for the Magwamp lion is a rouring and the tiger is a lashing of his tall. The double-turreted chief organ of New

England Mugwumpery, groaning in spirits, admits that "the Democratic party is weak in its leadership, but it is more fatally weak in its lack of agreement upon the principles and policy of government. 'A house di vided against itself cannot stand." Was not the Democratic party "equally

weak in its leadership" in 1884, and hadn't t been so for a quarter of a century When has there been a time since slavery died that the Democratic party could agree on anything? The party lived on slaverythat was its policy, its capital, its meat and drink for forty years-and when that ulcer was cured the soul of the party was struck with paralysis.

The New England Mugwumps knew all this, knew, too, that the old party was "a use divided against itself" and "could not stand," but they bolstered it up with their own respectability, and they and their New York brethren took the government from the hands of the Republicans and confided it to the Democrats.

The Mugwumps present a wretched spectacle when they upend themselves and lowl over the inevitable results of their

It is encouraging to find now and then a Democratic statesman who knows some-thing about the foreign service of the United States and who is liberal enough after comprehending its needs to assist in securing them.; When Hon. William H. Crain, of Cuero, Texas, as a member of the mmittee on foreign relations, firmly insisted that the appropriation for the con-tingent expenses of the State Department should be increased from \$110,000 to \$180,-000, and secured an additional amount of \$5,000 for printing the consular reports. to the respect of every fair-minded man, and which proves that he has a proper ap preciation of his duties as an American congressman, and especially as a member of one of the most important committees in the House. Congressman Crain has the minent good sense to understand that when the Secretary of State asks for a coningent fund of \$150,000 that the require ments of the diplomatic and consular service absolutely demand that amount, and he appears to be ready to respect the carecame to the committee from the Depart ment of State.

CONGRESSMAN CHARGES B. LORD is the only representative which the state of Delawere has in the popular branch of Congress. He knows, or ought to know and be proud of it, that as good marine en-gines as can be made on this globe are contructed in his state. Yet he, as a member of the paval committee, tosults his constituents and the country at large by voting to go to Europe for marine engines! The NATIONAL REPUBLICAN calls the attention of the people of Delaware to this act of their representative.

It is the province of Deity to bring good out of evil. This will be the result of the Pan-Electric scandal if the suit which is to be brought against the Bell Company shows hat the patent was obtained by frand, and restores a defrauded inventor to his rights.

Ir may be necessary to prohibit, by lawul methods, the further immigration of Chinese. Bengtor Mitchell makes a strong case on the anti-immigration side of the uestion. But it is imperatively necessary o fulfill our compact with China so long as existing treatles stand.

Ture issue is not us to the President's right to make any suspension he pleases; not as to his obligation to give the Senate any reasons for or explanation of his official action, but as to the right of the Senate to public papers on file in a government de partment.-New York World.

THE House has now taken the pr steps for a full investigation of the tele phone scandal. This is right. Let the country know just what guilt exists and where it belongs.

and useful qualities it will bear comparison with the pulpit of any other American city. CONGRESSMEN who are seldom present must not expect the House to delay its work by reason of their absence. That

THERE is not much of pyrotechny in the

Vashington pulpit, but in the more solid

would be carrying courtesy too far. 🖫 THE third and not the least potential house of Congress is west end society

The Senate in executive session yesterday onfirmed the nomination of William Wayland Sutton, of Ohio, to be assistant United States

On the 23d instant the Senate confirmed the ollowing nominations:
Henri W. Young, to be receiver of public noners at independence, Kans.
Benl, H. Greene, to be surveyor general of H. P. Kernochan, to be naval officer at New R. P. Hammond, jr., to be surveyor general of California.

of California.

Who. G. McCarty, to be pestmaster at Jeffer-son City, Mo.; Wuo, Ferkius, to be postmaster at Winnemucca, Nev.; W. F. Dyer, to be post-master at Austin, Nev. AUBURN WATER cures constipation

Breakfast Table Letter to the President Mr. PRESIDENT: "We favor an America continental policy, based upon more intimat mmercial and political relations with the officen sister republics of North, Central, and ionth America, but entangling alliances with

These words are a part of the national Demoratic platform of 1884, words that express a policy for this nation, which, in honor, the people expect you and Congress to enforce. It was the policy of Garfield's administration. which the Democracy thwarted, but have since adopted; it thus constitutes a part of the unwritten law of this republic. Geographical political, and commercial Interacts urgo us to inmediate action.

The men of letters, the men lof commerce the producer, and the consumer, the patriot, and the statesman, all unite in asking for the development of this continental policy, adopted by the governing political parties of the country, and approved at the ballot-box y the people. Intimate commercial and political relation

an be best promoted by association and speedy communication between the people and governments of this bemisphere. Enterprising and patriotic citizens, in the mportant trade centers of the land, have

deemed the four hundredth auniversary for the discovery of America by Christopher Cofumbus an appropriate occasion to honor his memory and stimulate the policy which you are pledged to develop. For the ensulus six years the story of Colum-

bus will be sought for and read with increasing arder by persons of all ages in every clime. In our public schools it will inspire a greater interest in the study of geography, while the teacher will explain to the rising generation the pairiotic, enterprising, and sagsolous effort of our country and government to add luster to his fame by commemorating his deeds. It is expected that old Spain, after a lapse of four hundred years, will furnish Columbus another fleet to be equipped with all the wonderful improvements that genius and science have wrought in the art of navigation for four centuries. At the prow of each vessel the effigy of Columbus will be pinced, entwined with the flags of every nation of the western hemisphere, yet high over all will float the flar of the Spaniard as it waved four hundred years

It is but fitting, therefore, that the first for malities of reception and greeting should be at the capital of the first American republic, while at its portals it would lower its flag and sainte the remains and memory of the father and founder of the republic, whose name its capital bears. For such a scene no inland me ropolis could furnish the opportunity. To prepare a celebration commensurate with

o important an event in the world's history as the discovery of America, cities, neighborhoods, towns, villages, countles, and states are all invited to join in making a permanent Exposition of every department of knowledge at this capital city of Washington. Congress is naked to erect permanent buildings upon government grounds for the use of the Exposition. The states and territories are expected to do likewise. Ample space for all this is owned by the government, and more. Liberal sites for permanent exposition buildings of all the governments on the continent can be allotted.

This grand and useful work is projected. while the people expect that the Exposition will be utilized to advance and promote more intimate commercial and political relations with our neighbors and honor the memory of the man whose inspiration, genius, and fortitude made such memorable events in America possible.

Thus a permanent Exposition for the three Americas will blossom into a World's Exposition in honor of Columbus in 1892, and finally create a community of nations whose united efforts would bring to the people of this continent the sweet fragrance of friendship and the solid enjoyment of the well-carned fruit of Mr. President: Do you think it possible that the people would permit a Democratic administration to hold power that did not have the

foresight, the statesmanship to comprehend the opportunities for commercial supremary such an occasion affords, and the honesty to redeem their pledges? As for yourself, your hold upon the Damoo racy is growing weaker and weaker, but you hold on the people may be increased. To do the latter, you must furnish evidences of a personal knowledge of and interest in their needs. What grander or more practical oppor

tunity than this, an era that will go down to

the ages as marking a most illustrious enach in

the history of centuries? For a moment give play to your imagine tion. Step out upon the east porch of th white house. Let your eyes rest on the grand mall and reclaimed flats, embracing more than a fhousand seres, upon whose border buildings are now located which cost more than fifty millions of dollars. Look upon the silver waters of the Potomac that forms its borders. Turn your eyes upon the Washington monument. Look upon the fifteen ed fices that surround it mon whose domes float the flag of our sister republics. Look again, and see other structures, erected by the state and territories of our federal union, and greater than all the imposing central structure erected by the national government. Then again, look at other edifices stretching out like a panorama among the gardens and

lakes, all filled, all containing exhibits of the wonderful productions of nature and man. Let your imagination have still great play; that you have entered upon your second con: that you are domiciled in a new exec utive mansion. You rise in the early morn ing and hear the beeming of eannon; you behold the monument girdled with the emblems of all the nations of earth. Then take the telescope and look down the bay. Behold the neet from old Spain. Her hardy sons are sircady sloft, and fill the masts and spars, making the air ring with cheers. Pleets of all American nations are there, to join in the horns of welcome.

Is not such a scene worth living for, worth working for" Yes, it will be witnessed, for the American

cople bave willed it, and the President and the Congress that aid it will be remembered in gratitude. THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN HER EVES.

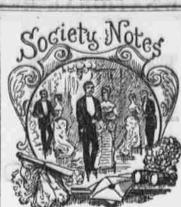
Those eyes, those beautiful, sad eyes, So large, so full, so deep with night, Yet flashing sometimes strange surprise. Their blackness making it more bright The soul of Poetry looks through

The Windows of the royal m And Art, her sister, gazes, too. And Music, tip-toe, peeps behind. And Passion's there, with stormy brow Whereon a sudden sunbeam breaks, And lo! the cloud is gone, and now

The calm of Eden morning wakes. The angel, Love, is also there, Her white wings wave above the rest, Yet will she wander not in air. For "home, sweet home," her pleaseth b

Still, beautiful, rich nifted one, Thou wonder of the haunted eyes, While many graces grown thee, none

May bid the sorrows cease to rise They come with every day and hour, For never yet were eyes like thine Unwounded by the world's mad power. That hates the good, the grand, divide. SEATON DONORO



tainers should crowd the latter days of a waning season with "teas," would be so acceptable to the deeply pen itent and austere world a few weeks hence. The most wildly censorious can find absolutely nothing to call dissipation in that very mild form of a afteenoon divertise

Much has been postponed; the available space of the season was curtailed by the weeks taken out of it for mourning, and the official events thus set back had to take place later. Thus many projected large entertainments were never mentioned, as

no private person wishes to invite 700 people in Washington for the same evening that a President's or Cabinet minister's large levee is held. Those people, then, who have been curbed in their hospitable intentions, can come to the front now with a series of small and early evening parties, no dancing, or a denure sequence of tea pourings for the Lenten forty days. Every one remembers how grateful were the quiet eutertainments of the Argentine minister, senor Dominiquez, and his charming family last spring.

Lieut. Reamey led the last army and havy german of the season, which was a very pretty ball. The stare was massed with ferns and tropical greens, and the orchestra was completely hidden by them. Mrs. Whitney, in a splendid tollet of lavender velvet, embroidered with floating skirts of tulle, chaperoned the party. Mrs. Whitney was accompanied by Miss Mabel Weddell, who wore white tulle, garlanded with ribbons and inclosing bottles of cologne, wicker flasks, and bottles filled with perfume, and were said to be the handsomest ever given in Washington. The dresses worn were unusually beautiful. Miss Van Buren wore a splendid gown of pale primrose embossed velvet; Miss Jenuie Sherrill, white tulle, hangied with seguins. Miss Hattie Crocker, blue tulle; Miss Pauline Acklen, pink satin and pend embroideries; Miss Agnes Dolph, black tulle; Miss Pauline Acklen, pink satin and pend embroideries; Miss Agnes Dolph, black tulle; Miss Pauline Acklen, pink satin and pend embroideries; Miss Agnes Dolph, black tulle; Miss Pauline and kandsome pearis; Miss Radeds, of Providence, an esthelde brown-blue brocade; Mrs. O'Reflley, pale cowslip satin trimmed with duchess lace; Mrs. Daniel Lamont, white satin; Mrs. Pinson, white satin with pearl pendanis, Mrs. A. E. Bates, hinck slik and jet passementeries; Mrs. J. M. Wilson, Mrs. Schley, Mrs. Brewster, and Mrs. Blackburn disbursed the favors. Mrs. Capt. Scott, handsomely attrice in white satin; Mrs. Pinson, white satin with pearl pendanis, Mrs. A. E. Bates, hinck slik and jet pass

Tuedsay afternoon was pretty generally devoted to the amateur theatricals, many of the house being closed until 5 o'clock. The house during the performance was almost as attractive as the stage, drawing and holding the roving gaze like a magnet to study its varied composition. An account of the performance has been already given in these columns. Senator and Mrs. Cockrell paid a protty compliment to Mrs. Judge Thurman, of Ohlo, as the wife of an ex-senator, in giving a lovely tea in her ex-senator, in giving a lovely tea in her honor. Mrs. Cockrell wore a splendid toilet of white satin and Uriantilly lace. Mrs. Thurman wore black slik and jetted passementeries. Mrs. McCormick wore garnet oftoman and bonnet. Senator Cockrell. Mrs. James Carlisle. and Mrs. Cockrell, Mrs. James Carlisle, and Mrs. Towles assisted in dispensing the hospitilities of the coxy house. A pretty entertainment was that given at the Chinese legation by Mr. C. Hanson and Mr. K. Palm Lu and the attaches. The ampthous house was planned for great entertainments, and therefore needs little help from hosts. The handsome salon patter, with its Italian style and tapestries, leads into the ball room with its recesses and polished floor, which forms a semicircle with one end rest-ing upon the dining room.

which forms a semicircle with one end resting upon the dining room.

Cabinet day was another red letter one, and enlied out a perfect procession of people and carriages. Mrs. Manning, in reception gown of green silk and lace, held a charming levee. Mr. James B. Manning, son of the Sceretary, with his wife and baby daughter, Bentrice, ansisted in entertaining the many grosts. Mrs. Hamilton and Mrs. Walker and Miss. Emory were also in the drawing room. Miss Paul looked charming in dress of marigold satin, and, with Miss. Dulancy, poured the coffee and tes. Mrs. Endicott was resting, and her reception was conducted by her daughter, who was assisted by Mrs. Mason, of Boston, Miss Sallie Loring, Miss. Biddle. Miss. Bancroft, and Miss Van Buren, of New York. Mrs. Hubbard had a basket on the hamile of her door. Mrs. Whitney had her usual large corps of assistants, among whom were Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mrs. James Brown Potter, Mrs. C. C. Beaman, of New York, daughter of Senator Evarts; Mrs. Nordhoff, the Misses Nordhoff, Miss. Tucker, Miss Weddell, Miss Stout, Miss Heath, Miss Thom, and Miss Kwarts. About 4 o'clock a section of the Marine band, supplemented by the leading violinists of the city, arrived and tendered Mrs. Whitneys a complimentary concert of four pleese, compositions by Prof. Scusa. They were Overture, "The and tendered Mrs. Whitney a complimentary concert of four pieces, compositions by Prof. Sousa. They were: Overture, "The King's Musketeers;" valse, "Sandalphon," dedicated to Miss Cleveland; reverie, "Nymphalion," and valse, "La Reine de la Més," dedicated to Mrs. Whitney. The large ball room was so througed during the playing that Mrs. Whitney removed to the front drawing room, where, for the first time, she welcomed the constantly-arriving visitors. This is the first time any official afternoon reception, except those of the lady of the white house, has had the professional services of the Marine band, It was a delightful event to alt. Mrs. Vitas held a pleasant reception, assisted by Miss the professional services of the Marine band. It was a delightful event to all. Mrs. Vilas held a pleasant reception, assisted by Miss Vilas, Mrs. Lamar, Mrs. Lamont, Mrs. Knight, Mrs. Van Shaiek, and Miss Baker. Mrs. Carliale was assisted in her reception by Mrs. Randolph Tucker, Mrs. Townshand, Mrs. Clay, Miss Pauline Acklen, Mrs. Payson, Miss Key, and Miss Butterworth. A delaty tea table is her innovation upon the usual hotel reception, and, introduced by Mrs. Carlisle, was a grateful feature of her afternoon. Miss Cleveland's 3 o'clock drawing room was one of the charming events of the day. There were teas at ex-Secretary McCulloch's and at Commander Kellogg's that were largely attended. In the evening a large and fashionable audience assembled to see Modjeska in the queenly role of Mary Stuars. Miss Cleveland and Miss Van Vechten occupied an upper box. Immediately below, Hon. John Glover, of St. Louis, with a party of friends, including Mrs. Blekinson, of New York Mrss Dickinson, Mrs. Clemm. of Vriginta; Gen. King, Mr. Dulaney, Hon. Charles Gibson, Mr. William H. Acklen, and Miss Pauline Acklen occupied a box. The corresponding hox across the theater was occupied by Mrs. Judge Green and party, and Hon, and Mrs. Lewis Beach occupied a box with friends.

Mr. sna Mrs. Wm. Cruger Pall's german was one of the prettiest dances of the season. It was given to Mrs. Pell's daughters.

was one of the pretitient dances of the season. It was given to Mrs. Pell's danghters, the Misses Cress. Mrs. Pell wore a splendly dress of bronze brocade with zarnitures of old peint lace. Miss Cress was in vert

fendre fulle with train of satin brocade.

Miss Marguerite's toilet was of opal tinted taile with long sash of copper moire. Miss Dassy Ricketts, white satin with pearl embrodered daisies; Mrs. Gen. Ricketts, friported gown of rich purple brocade, garnitured with old point lace. The guests were received in the library of the Carroll mansion. The drawing room floors were covered with intenfor the dance, and the supper was served in the upper chambers at small tables. The favors were exceedingly pretty, consisting of perfumed satchets, satin bell bangled bags, quaint match stands, and salvers in lacquer, small wicker baskets filled with flowers, gay envelopes, bouttonnieres and tulle streamers for the concling figures. The germane pessed at 10 clock, Dr. Ruth leading with Miss Cross. Some of those present were the Count and Counters d'Arschot, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Pollok, Baron and Ethe Baroness d'Hajuba, the Swedish minister and Madame Renterskield, Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Vall, Mrs. Laughton, Lieut, and Mrs. Beles, Comtess d'Esterhasy, Marshal and Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Gen. Ricketts and Miss Picketts. Mrs. Gen. Ricketts and Miss Steicketts. Mrs. Gen. Ricketts and Miss Count Lippi.

There were the usual number of social

There were the usual number of social events on Thursday, for all the bad weather. Agreeable receptions were held by Mrs. Allele, Mrs. Beiph, Mrs. Vance, Mrs. Mott-Smith, and Mrs. Palmer. Mrs. Pugh and Mrs. Cochran held their closing receptions for the season, as they intend paying yists next week. Mrs. Logan had her usual charming levee, and among the delightful young ladies assisting her were Miss Bell Vedder, the Misses Mott-Smith, and Mas Ambier, of Massachusetts.

The final card reception at the navy minister's was a most brilliant event. In the absence of the Secretary Mrs. Whitney was assisted in receiving by her father, Senator Payns. Mrs. Whitney looked unusually well in a long black silk and tulle. Miss Van Vechten was magnificently arrayed in a bull dress, with a court train of copper plush, with panels and front of copper silk, cascaded with old rose point. In her coffure were two small oranges with their leaves, and two larger ones garnished the low bodice. Mrs. Burton Harrison wore a robe of Nile green silk and gaure, Miss Jenne Sherrill was in white satin, draped with Mechlin lace, Mrs. Horace Helyar looked lovely in black tulle ball dress, Miss Achieu was charming in white tulle gunnished with linots of scarlot velvet, and a bodies of the same warm color, Miss Weddell's white satin was bangled with pearl pendants, Mrs. Wilkin's wore white tulle gurnished with knots of searlet velvet, and a bodice of the same warm color, Miss Weddell's white sath was bangled with pearl pendants, Mrs. Wilkin's wore white satin, Mrs. Gen. Uslee pale prismose brocade, Mrs. Richard Dana, black brocade and purple feathers; Mrs Ryan, dead leaf satin; Mrs. Pherson, white satin, and Mrs. Harrison old gold brocade. Others present were Justice Gray, Sonator Harrison, Hon. Berish Wilkins, Gen. E. E. Viele, Hon. Thos. Ryan, Hon. and Mrs. C. M. Anderson, Hon. Daniel Dougherby, Col. and Mrs. John Hay. Capt. Meade, Sanator McPherson, Hon. W. Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mc-Alister, Miss Saille Loring, Miss Carter, Mrs. Teall, Mrs. Cockrell, Scantor Harrison, Mr. W. H. Acklen, Dr. and Mrs. Van Reypen, U. S. N.; Col. and Mme. Bomaparte, Mr. Bellen, Miss Jackson, Miss Lillie P. Berg, Gen. and Miss Edith Van Buren, Miss Endicott, Hon. and Mrs. C. R. Breckinfidge, Secretary Muldrow, Mrs. Lamar, Mrs. Lamout, Mrs. Burroughs, Hon. and Mrs. Lamout, Mrs. Hon. and Mrs. C. R. Breckinfidge, Secretary Muldrow, Mrs. Lamar, Mrs. Lamout, Mrs. Burroughs, Hon. and Mrs. Randolph Tucker, Miss Tucker, Senator and Mrs. Manderson, Mr. James Morrill, Senator Sabla, Miss Murphy, Hon. Charles H. Sherrill, Miss Jennie Sherrill, Mr. William A. Maury, Lieut, Renmey, Lieut, Denny, Judge and Miss. E. B. Johnston, and Mr. and Mrs. Leo Kuott.

The calling was lively in the army and navy quarter on Friday, as indeed any outdoor exposure was of necessity, the wind being so blizzardy. Mrs. Butterworth and her young daughter, Miss Mary, were cordially "at home" in their pleasant house at Le Proit Purk. Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Ricketts, and Mrs. Gen. Paul were at home, and Mrs. McCalla gave a tea.

Miss Cleveland gives a luncheon to-day to about fifty ladies.

Mrs. Dexter and the Misses Dexter give

Miss Cieveland gives a function to-day to about fifty ladies.

Mrs. Dexter and the Misses Dexter give a tea this afternoon.

Mrs. Senator Jackson and Miss Jackson give a tea this afternoon.

Mrs. A. L. Barber received yeaterday from 2 to 5 o'clock. Sire was assisted by the following ladies: Mrs. John A. Lozau, Mrs. George B. Marsh, Mrs. G. W. Woodward, of Chicago, Mrs. E. W. Fox, Mrs. Johnstone, Miss Johnstone, Mrs. Hitehburn, Mrs. J. Le Droit Langdon, and Mrs. Daniels.

The hop at Willard's last evening was largely attended and proved a brilliant success. Next Friday will occur the last hop before Lent, which puts a stop to the gayeties at the hotel, and it will be a grand fancy dress affair.

AMUSEMENTS.

ALEACGE'S GRAND OPERA HOUSE Whenever announcement is made that the Kiralfy Bros. have in preparation a new piece. t is expected that another spectacle will shortly be forthcoming, and the produc proves the correctness of the expectation. T are acknowledged to be the kings of spect ias, and their latest affort, "The Ratestcher," a representation of the well-known legend of The Picel Piper of Hametic," will be presented at Albanah's next week. It is fulled dramatic interest, with a profusion of diverting tuckers. The title character is assumed by Hisbert Wilke, a good barytone singer and fine metodramatic, actor. The corps de ballet embraces many new and pleasant forms and races, and aspears in some novel figures. The primiere is Mile, de la Brojore, a gracefai lespischorean artist. Mr. Wilke will be supported in the principal dramatic parts by Jay Hunt, F. F. Hagan, and Miss Julia Skowart. The Batcutcher" has met with great success in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia—the only three cities in which it has been produced—and it will doubtless meet with popular layer here. ar, and their latest offert, "The Rateatcher,

To-day Modjeska will say firewell. This afternoon she will play "Camille," a character-she has ennobled by the refinement of her portrayal, and this evening she will appear as Viola in Shakespeare's delightful comedy of "Twelfth Nignt."

NEW NATIONAL THEATER.

"Held by the Enemy," a new American drama, written by William Gillette, will be brought out for the first time in this city at the National Monday night. The story of the play is isid in the time of the late war, and abounds in some of the silrring scene of that day. Of course love is the upperment theme, and finds abundant opportunity for display in the context between a federal and confolorate officer for the hand of a beautiful southern girl, and several stirring incidents serve to test the valor and arder of the suitors. The minor characters are worked in to make the story complete. Considerable attention has been given to the production of the play, the cast will be exceptionally good, and the management have performed their part, to give the piece a proper presentation. NEW NATIONAL THEATER.

The next attraction at this house, commoscing with Monday night next, will be Gunther's enectional drama, entitled "Two Nights in Rome." It was played at the Union Square Theater, New York, where it enjoyed a papular run, and on the production here nearly all of the original cast will appear. The tollets worn by the ladies are said to be very rich and elegant, made expressly for them for their narts in the play, and form an important adjunct in the proper presentation of it. New scenery has also been prepared, and the play promises to be put on the stage in first-class style. The plot is replete with luterest, and it cannot fall to meet with a crowded reception. The HENNARIAN SUNDAY CONCERT.

Prince-Lichicastein's Hungarian Gypay Band, compressed of musicians from the band attached to the Duke of Lichenstein's regiment of Hungarian Hussars, give a concert to-morrow night at the Grand Opera House, facil member is said to be a first-class performer, and the programme will consist of the "weird, pletureque, and fascinating music of Hungary." There is meet enjoyable. HARBIN'S BLIOU THEATER.

nust enjoyable.

HERZOG'S OPERA HOUSE, "Now let old Wrinkles come," exclaimed a pact, and his enthusiusm would have been quite proper but he known the "Wrinkles" to come at Herrog's next week. These are the wrinkles produced by "the passion of load laughter," and are only followed by the drops of delight—tears, though they may be commonly called. Walson, in the play, and Webb, his worthy associate, guarantos a deluge of enjoyment.

THE DIME MUSEUM. THE DIME MUSEUM.

Arizona Jee, wild from the wild northwest, with all his bravery on and surrounded by trained horres, ponies, and dogs, will startle the Dime next week, though it is used to the emotional, with the strange life in "Black Hawks." Joe is "to the manor both," and has only to recall scenes in his personal history to be able to reproduce them in perfection on the minute sage.

Dr. Sact's Cateral Remedy cures whon'ce-ery other so-called remedy falls.

THE ANTI-CHINESE BULL. Senator Mitchell's Remarks in Suppor of the Measure.

Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, yesterday made a well-considered speech in support of the bill introduced by him directing the abrogation of all treaties which permit the immigration of Chinese into the United immigration of Chinese into the United States. In substance, Mr. Mitchell said? Desperate cases in medicine and surgery, Mr. Mitchell said, required heroic treatment. When a malignant camper was making startling headway toward the visus temporising and pallistives would have to give way to the finite, and though the emergency might compelities satisfies of human bleed in order to save human life, the devouring sore would have to be cut from the body. So was it with the body politic. When assaided by an extraor dinary evil, when sended by an extraor dinary evil, when such as the said of the body politic was the said of the control of the control of the same start of the body politic was a such as a States. In substance, Mr. Mitchell said

Congress to abrogate a treaty whenever it was pernicious or ruinous to the state.

Although the constitution made treaties a part of the supreme law of the land, yet there existed, pre-eminent, the supreme right of the government to exercise, through Congress, any constitutional power necessary for the common defense and general welfare. The treaty-making power was limited, and subordinated to the exercise by Congress of those supreme powers for the execution of which the constitution was ordained. In conclusion Mr. Mitchell said: In conclusion Mr. Mitchell saids

This bill, imiliae our restriction sets and proposed acts, is not elastic; it is absolutely froncised, it seaves nothing to construction; it is conclusive. It is not open to the objection of being liable to have its vitality sapped or its efficiency destroyed by departmental or judicial decisions. No deficate questions as to conflict between act and treaty are left open for construction or determination by either court or department.

The conflict hat is warmed on the sub-

The conflict that is waged on this subject, of no Asiate occupation of this country, is as irrepressible as the conflict that resulted in the overthrow of human slavery. It is a conflict for supremacy on American soil, between fuelligent, enlightened, and honest American labor, and the cheap and degraded labor of the lower order of the Mongol; a conflict between mornlity and vice, order and anarchy, Americanism and Asianism; a conflict between civilization and heathenism, Christianity and paganism; a conflict between two opposing forces, in all essential particulars non-assimilating and repellant, when considered in the relation of the one to the other; and the one or the other of which must, and will ultimately and necessarily, be driven to the wall; nor does it require any peculiar prescience to determine The conflict that is waged on this sub require any peculiar prescience to determine the result of the contest, if the United States government either stands suppliely by and does nothing, or, what is but little more effective for good, simply attacks the advancing army of invasiers with wooden swords and paper bullets, under pretense of conforming to treaty stipulations and sustaining diplomatic relations."

SLAVERY IN WASHINGTON.

Congress and the Enights of Labor Urged to Suppress It. Celso Cæsar Moreno, of this city, appeared before the House committee labor yesterday and urged the committee to adopt some measure for the suppression

to adopt some measure for the suppression of what he termed "the sale of Italian human flesh," which he asserted was now going on in this country. Mr. Moreno said that there were now 80,000 Italian slayes in the United States, who had been accured by Italian agents for padrones located in this country. Mr. Moreno saserted that even here in Washington this slavery had long been going on through Dr. Verdi; and he had urged the Knights of Labor and the American people generally to suppress it. He asked Congress to pass a bill to prohibit this Italian slave trade, and also a resolution calling upon the Secretary of State to request the Italian government to recall its "corrupt Italian consuls." The consuls he desired recalled were located at Philadelphia. Haltimore. Denver. Chieseo. New desired recalled were located at Philadel-phia, Baltimore, Denver, Chicago, New York, and San Francisco, and were acting as agents for the placing of Italian slaves in this country.

This traffic had long been known, but it

This traffic had long been known, but it had heratofore been impossible to find out who the avil-doers were, and his object in giving their location was to provide definite information for Congress and the American people. Mr. Moreno said he had been carrying on this crusade since 1873.

THE HENDRICKS MONUMENT. Organization of a Branch Association Un This City to Ald the Project.

There was a large attendance of gentlemen at the residence of Mr. S. V. Niles, 1736 I street, last night, to discuss the proposed monument to be erected at Indianap offs in memory of the late Vice President Hendricks. The gentlemen present favored the organization of a Washington branch Induriess. The gentlemen present invoice the organization of a Washington branch of the national association, and after some preliminary talk the following officers were elected: S. V. Niles, president; M. W. Galt, vice president Lawrence Gardner, scretary, and George W. Adams, treasurer. William Dickson, W. M. Galt, Noble D. Larner, Jas. G. Berret, and L. Q. Washington, executive committee, with the officers of the organization.

If ye committee, with the officers of the organization as ex officio members.

Mr. Niles, in a brief statement, said that the Washington branch was to co-operate with the Indiana Association, and, as the people of Washington loved and appreciated Mr. Hendricks, a chance was afforded them to show their appreciation by making it possible for the creation of a commemorative shaft in his native state.

Many gentlemen who could not be present sent letters promising their support to the movement. Another meeting will shortly be held.

he movement. Cornell Alumni at Binner. The annual dinner of the Cornell Alumni Association of Washington was held last night at Wilfard's Hotel, eighteen covers

PERSONALITIES.

GES. BINGHAM, of Philadelphia, father of tepresentative Hingham, died yesterday. JUDGE LOWRY, one of the government coun el in the coming telephone suit, has arrived in the city and is in consultation with the other

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE B. MARSH, of Chicago

who have been the guests of Gen. and Mrs. John A. Logan for the past two weeks, expect to leave to day for the west. Eddie Garrison, the Jockey, is at Willard's rith his wife. He was married in Brooklyn to Miss Sadie McMahon, a daughter of ex-Judge McMahon, the well-known race man.

J. H. ANDERSON, after giving Harris's Bijon friends, returns to Cincinnati to-day, where he will manage Mr. Harris's theater at that point. Carr. E. P. Luli, commanding the United States steamship Hartford, on the South Amerenn coast, has been ordered home for treat-sent, having been condemned by a medical

of Lake City Sentinet, who was enrolling clerk in the forty-seventh Congress, is in the city as a representative from his city on a harbor of fuge matter for Lake Pepin

Among the President's callers yesterday were Senators Ramsom, McPherson, Maxey, and Dolph, Representatives Cole, Boyle, Kelly, Findlay, Springer, Seach, State, Glover, Storm, Beard, Farquhar, Wheeler, Lowry, Van Eaton Dorsey, Ward, and Lawler, Delegate Toole, and

C. R. McKENNEY, of Lake City, Minn., editor